

NOTED POLITICIAN, GEN. BRADY, DEAD

Once Friend of Blaine and
Dorsey.

WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY

Was Second Assistant Postmaster General—Career Blighted by Star Route Scandal.

Friends of General Thomas Jefferson Brady have learned with sorrow of his death from pneumonia at the Jersey City Hospital Saturday. From 1856 to 1881 he was an Assistant Postmaster General, and while a resident of the city was widely known here.

General Brady was at one time owner and editor of the "National Republican," the "Washington Herald," and the "Evening Critic." He was a brother of the late Capt. William Brady, a prominent Washington correspondent. He is survived by a widow.

The funeral was held yesterday, and was conducted by the Rev. Van Houten Post, No. 3, G. A. R., of which General Brady was commander.

Prominent at Close of War.
General Brady died of most of the present generation unknown, but remembered by older men as one of the most prominent of those politicians who came into notoriety during the days of "reconstruction."

It was only a little more than two decades ago that he was regarded as a Presidential possibility. His war record had been commendable. But just at the moment when he appeared to have the brightest of futures it was blighted by the "Star Route" scandal.

From a position of power and great wealth General Brady fell to obscurity, poverty, and political weakness. His friends, whom in the day of his prosperity he numbered by the thousand, deserted him, and for many years he lived the life of a recluse on a small farm in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Bitter Against Friends.

His nature became embittered. He hated the public that had proved so fickle, and he denounced the politicians who had failed him in his time of need. The late James G. Blaine and former Senator Stephen D. Dorsey, who had been his closest friends, were the particular objects of his hatred. He prepared a book which he planned to have published after his death. Had it appeared fifteen years ago it would have created a national sensation.

General Brady threatened to make his disclosures in 1886, but he was persuaded not to do so. He prepared G. Ingersoll, one of the few for whom he retained friendship.

Enlisted with a regiment of volunteers from Indiana in 1861. Thomas T. Brady's promotions were rapid. In 1863 he was major of the 17th Indiana Volunteers, a little later became colonel of the 14th Indiana Volunteers, and at the close of the war he was brevetted major general.

A Popular Veteran.

In his home State he was one of the most popular survivors of the civil war, and for twenty years there was no office in the gift of the people that Indiana would not have given to him. He was an astute politician, and he numbered among his personal friends the greatest men in the Republican party.

When excitement was the highest as a result of the campaign of 1876 General Brady entered into the scheme to have General Hayes elected President, and it was to his work as much as to that of any other man that the Presidency was lost to Samuel J. Tilden.

Early in the Administration of President Hayes General Brady was made Second Assistant Postmaster General. He was hand in glove with Stephen Dorsey, and he was also close to James G. Blaine, who was planning night and day to have himself elected President. General Brady was popular, and he was often spoken of as a Presidential possibility.

Carried His State.

When the Republican cause occurred late in the campaign of 1880 Brady was turned to as the one man who could save Indiana, which was then believed to be a pivotal State. Brady associated with himself Dorsey and John C. New, and Indiana was carried for Garfield.

It was following that election that the storm broke as a result of the frauds in the Postoffice Department. The "Star Route" scandal hit Dorsey, Brady, and Blaine, with others. Many succeeded in escaping by passing blame along to others. It was always the contention of Brady that Blaine and Dorsey married him and compelled him to assume blame for their own misdeeds. President Garfield drove him from the Postoffice Department, and a Federal grand jury found several indictments against him. Ingersoll, Shelby, and others, who defended General Brady, who was acquitted at the second trial. He never made an attempt to retrieve his position in politics.

He was about sixty-five years old at the time of his death.

**"AGE OF SEVENTY" RULE
"CRUEL AND UN-AMERICAN"**

John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., Hammers Home Lincoln Post Protest.

John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, has followed the lead of Lincoln Post in adopting resolutions condemning the bill now before Congress to retire Government clerks at the age of seventy.

At a recent meeting the Rawlins Post unanimously decided against the proposed act, which they hold to be "manifestly cruel and un-American." They call on all friends of the old soldier to fight the bill.

The following are the resolutions: "Resolved, That John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is in hearty accord with the preamble and resolutions passed by Lincoln Post, No. 3, of this department, regarding the legislation proposed to be made by the Congress, which, if enacted, will arbitrarily discharge every clerk in the classified service on arrival at the age of seventy years."

"That we thoroughly indorse the sentiments expressed in said resolutions, and add our earnest protest against the passage of an act by Congress that is manifestly cruel and un-American."

"Therefore, we urge upon every one of the friends of the Union veterans in Congress to raise his voice, and by word and act defeat this unnecessary measure."

CAUGHT BETWEEN CARS.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Caught between two Olive Street cars going in opposite directions, J. H. Good, of Little Rock, was killed here, and F. J. King, who accompanied him, was fatally injured. Almost every bone in Good's body was broken.

Trained Bear a Tool, Says Customs Ruling

Treasury Department Decides That as Instrument of Occupation He Can Come in Free if Owner Becomes Citizen.

A performing bear is a tool of trade. This is held by the customs officials of the Treasury, who are rapidly producing a unique classification of common things, reversing antiquated, time-honored notions.

But in order that the performing bear be admitted free of duty, the owner of the tool must contemplate permanent residence in the United States when he enters an American port. Should he come here merely to exhibit his performing animal, the fact that the bear is an "instrument of occupation" is not altered, but he forfeits his right of free entry.

This decision, following those which affix the status of a small as a wild animal, from legs as poultry, a horse as household furniture, and others as picture, has just been handed down by the board of general appraisers, and confirmed by the Treasury officials, who publish the decision.

The case is one where W. F. Wineschermann, who brought four performing bears to this country in July last, appealed from the decision of the collector in assessing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Wineschermann was able to cite a strong precedent. In 1890 a snake

charmer, Mme. Maggon, brought over a box full of the writhing snakes, which were duly declared to be tools, by no less an authority than the Court of Appeals, the case having been carried over from a lower court. In rendering the decision the court cited the law and its interpretation as follows:

"Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States, shall be admitted free."

"These snakes are clearly 'instruments' within this definition. They are instruments with which she practices her profession, and are her professional instruments. As such, she seems to have been entitled to have them come with her, duty free."

Mr. Wineschermann, however, loses out. It is not because his bears are not as good tools as Mme. Maggon's snakes, but the law has been changed to read "emigrating" where before it read "arriving."

In other words the intention of the law now is that, in order to get his snakes into this country, the snake grinder must make up his mind to settle down and live here. He may not merely tour the country and then return to his native haunts with all the cash gathered from generous Americans.

BODY OF JUDGE BURKE BORNE TO CLEVELAND

Funeral Services Held There Today.
Deceased Was a Noted Corporation Lawyer.

The body of former Judge Stevenson Burke, who died at the Sherman yesterday, was taken to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, last night, and reached there at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence, 1171 Euclid Avenue, and the body was placed in a vault at Wade Park Cemetery.

Judge Burke was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and remained unconscious until the end. He and Mrs. Burke had been in Washington only a few days, having stopped off here on their way home from the South, where they have been traveling.

Judge Burke was a native of Ohio, having been born there seventy-nine years ago. After graduating from school he studied for the ministry, but soon gave up that calling to enter the law school at Ohio Wesleyan University.

He immediately began to practice his profession, after receiving a diploma from the school, and in time became a noted corporation attorney.

He was prominent in railroad circles of Ohio, having been a director of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, the Columbus, Hocking Valley, and Toledo Railroad, Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, Kanawha and Michigan, and others.

Judge Burke is survived by a widow and a married daughter.

BADGERS IN WASHINGTON GET TOGETHER AT SMOKER

Distinguished Gathering at Meeting of the Wisconsin Association of the District of Columbia.

The Wisconsin Association of the District of Columbia gave a smoker at the Dewey Hotel on Saturday evening. About 100 were present and included many former citizens of the Badger State.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the company was ushered into the dining room where a repast was served.

When the cigars had been lighted the Hon. H. A. Taylor, president of the association, arose as toast master. Letters were read from Senators Spooner and Quarles regretting their inability to be present, the former on account of being called out of the city, and the latter on account of illness.

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, and Representative John J. McCarthy of Nebraska, each of whom spent his early life in Wisconsin, were called upon to explain why they left the State.

The Hon. George C. Hazelton, of this city, who represented the Third Wisconsin district in Congress for many years, wholeheartedly endorsed the association. The Hon. John J. Each, now representing the La Crosse district; Judge George W. Burnell, of Oshkosh, now State circuit judge; Hon. H. A. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly Auditor for the Postoffice Department; Assistant Attorney General L. A. Pratt, of Wausau, and Judge Alex. C. Botkin, for many years editor of the "Milwaukee Sentinel," were also among the speakers.

The Best Way ALL TURKISH TOBACCO 10 for 10c.

What do we know without trial?

**Hunter
Baltimore
Rye**

The perfect Whisky has stood every test. Between good and bad is the test and taste the umpire.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

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TO OBSERVE BIRTHDAY OF ODD FELLOWSHIP

Craft Organized Eighty-five Years Ago at Seven Stars in Baltimore.

Thousands of Americans all over the country who belong to the great fraternity will celebrate tomorrow the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Odd Fellowship.

On April 25, 1819, Thomas Wilkey and four of his associates, met at the Seven Stars in Baltimore and organized an association which was destined to grow rapidly and extend its sphere of influence, not only all over America, but into Europe as well.

From half a dozen members the Odd Fellows have grown in eighty-five years, to a membership of 1,300,000.

Meetings of lodges will be held and speeches delivered upon the growth and healthy condition of the fraternity. A special feature of nearly all the celebration programs will be the story of organization in the Seven Stars, the old Baltimore building.

This building was at different times a sailors' boarding house, a shipping house, and a chandler's shop. The structure was in the fire district, and on February 8 went up in smoke, as did many an avenue of Baltimore.

The building belonged to Charles J. Bonaparte. Washington Lodge, No. 1, of Baltimore, has gained permission to erect a tablet to mark the place where the Seven Stars stood. A committee from this lodge has purchased all the bricks that were left from the Seven Stars. These bricks will be sent as souvenirs to lodges which contribute to the fund for erecting the tablet.

The grand sire of the Odd Fellows, John B. Goodwin, of Atlanta, Ga., and J. Frank Grant, the grand secretary, together with many other high officials, have already contributed to the tablet fund, which has reached the \$1,000 mark.

Elvin J. Curry, of Baltimore, assistant grand secretary, has consented that the net proceeds of his recently published book, "The Red Blood of Odd Fellowship," shall go to the fund.

BANKER A SUICIDE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—C. V. Taylor, president of the First National Bank of Morristown, Tenn., committed suicide at Hot Springs, Ark., last night by shooting himself in the breast. Ill health was the cause of his act.

SAFE IN HANDS OF EXPERT ONLY

Woods Warns Laity Against
Bordeaux Mixture.

PUBLICATION PREMATURE

Chief Pathologist Says Experiments in
Regard to Purification of Water
Are Incomplete.

No person will be at all warranted in attempting to purify the sources of drinking water, according to the officials of the Department of Agriculture, by the use of Bordeaux mixture or other preparation of copper in the absence of explicit instructions from the department and of the supervision of competent authorities.

The premature publication of the presumptive discovery of a method of eradicating typhoid contamination has resulted in numerous inquiries addressed to the Bureau of Plant Industry, none of which can be answered in advance of the completion of a statement which is to be issued in the form of a bulletin within the next two months, but, for fear that inexperienced persons might be led to undertake experiments which are likely to result disastrously, Albert F. Woods, chief pathologist and physiologist of the department, has made a comprehensive statement which follows:

"With regard to the work that this office is doing in its laboratory of plant physiology on the subject of algae and bacterial contamination of water, nothing more can be stated until the bulletin presenting the experiments in detail is issued, which will probably be within the next fifty or sixty days."

Statements Incomplete.
"An article which appeared in the public press on the subject was based upon a statement which I made to the Agricultural Committee, and which was printed by the committee in its regular report. The statement was not sufficiently complete to warrant the publication of a newspaper article."

"The simple facts in the case, as has already been stated, are that the department has been working for some time upon a process of destroying the contaminating organisms above mentioned, and we believe that we have secured results that will be useful in the hands of properly qualified persons. The materials that we use are preparations of copper. There is absolutely no disagreement between Dr. Moore and myself in regard to the nature of these preparations."

Study Is Required.
"The fact is that we use different preparations for different cases. Every case, pond, lake, or whatever the supply may be, has to be carefully studied by experts, and the proper treatment cannot be determined except by such study. The effect of the treatment on the typhoid organism was a matter entirely secondary to the main purpose of our investigation. We believe we have discovered some important facts relating to the effect of the preparation of copper on typhoid and related bacteria, and the results will be placed in the hands of authorities competent to judge of their usefulness at the proper time."

"Another erroneous impression that seems to be widely spread is that we are in a process of taking the place of the present standard means of purification. This is not the case, and we have not made any statements which could be properly so interpreted. The importance of sand filtration in getting rid of typhoid organisms in water supply is so well established as to be beyond question. It is a system that should be adopted by every municipality, large and small, in public water supplies. The value of our process is more in the nature of supplemental methods of cleaning out and disinfecting with materials which do not have the poisonous property to human life of ordinary disinfectants."

"I cannot be too emphatic in the statement that any method of purification must be controlled absolutely by fully qualified experts, and no attempt should be made by any person not so qualified to meddle in these matters."

Preacher Loses Pulpit But Wins at Roulette

Had Worked in Streets, Washed Dishes in Hotel, But Failed to Strike Luck Till He Bet on the Red.

BUTTE, Mont., April 25.—C. E. Henderson, a Methodist minister, sixty years old, lost his pulpit in Salt Lake City a year ago on account of his age, and came to Butte with his wife and two children. Since then he has been unable to get a call as pastor, and has eked out a scant living for himself and family.

He has worked in the streets, washed dishes at hotels, but could not supply his wants. Today he called at the city employment agency, where he had for a year been a daily caller, and announced that he was going to Los Angeles. He had a prosperous appearance

and said that he had suffered from want long enough; he had turned gambler and fortune had smiled upon him.

"I would have committed crime to save my family from hunger, for I could get no assistance," said the old preacher. "I believe it was God that put it into my head to try my luck at roulette. I played my last dollar on the red and won. I doubled and won again. I played them all and Providence remained with me and lifted me from the quagmire of despair. Every day for two weeks I have played and continued in luck, and today I have \$1,000 in my pocket. We are going to California to start life over."

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Elected to Highest Office of the Aid Association for the Blind.

At the last meeting of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia, held at the Home for the Blind, 915 E Street northwest, the following were elected officers and directors:

President, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; vice presidents, Mrs. H. C. Metzger, Mrs. C. M. Pepper, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, and Mrs. S. G. W. Benjamin; corresponding and recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. Jacobs; financial secretary, Mrs. L. W. Calver; treasurer, Major Richard Sylvester. Other members of the board are Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. George A. Brown, Mrs. Joseph R. Moore, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Mrs. A. E. Spurgeon, Mrs. A. W. Bach, Mrs. William King, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, Miss Hattie P. Wood, Dr. A. W. Tunch, Mrs. J. H. Elliott, Walter Brown, Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Mrs. William J. Hillebrand, Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. H. Blake, Mrs. L. M. Porter, Miss Cornelia Gray, Mrs. J. C. Fenny, Mrs. M. Alsaks, Mrs. Horace Taylor, and Mrs. William Spencer.

Upon motion Mrs. John Russell Young and Mrs. Albert G. Brackett were elected honorary presidents of the Aid Association for the Blind.

The corresponding secretary gave a favorable report of her work for the year. Many new members have been added to the association, and offered valuable suggestions in regard to the work for the coming year.

The chairman of the admission committee, Mrs. C. E. Main, reported three inmates recently admitted to the home. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good. Mrs. William King, chairman of the house committee reported, considering the advanced age of some of them. Only three cases of severe illness occurred, and all have since recovered.

For the amusement and instruction of the inmates daily readings are given by volunteers, and every Sunday afternoon religious services are held in the parlors of the home by local clergymen.

Mrs. E. C. Gittings, the matron, is now entering on her fifth year of gratuitous service to the association. Mrs. Gittings declines to receive any compensation, knowing the association is at present unable to pay a salary.

Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, chairman of the advisory committee, reported that as much of the work of the committee was of a confidential character a detailed account could not be presented. She and her committee were greatly indebted, she explained, to the Board of Charities, to Mr. F. M. Brown, and to Major Richard Sylvester.

For the ways and means committee Mrs. T. M. McLaughlin reported that financially a successful entertainment had been given during the year.

Mrs. J. L. Jacobs, chairman of the industrial committee, reported that in the workshops the men and women had been kept fairly busy at their various labors.

MEASURES TO PREVENT "LACE CURTAIN" FIRES

Fire Department Would Require Dangerous Gas Jets Inclosed in Wire Globes.

Within the past few months almost a dozen fires, occasioned by the contact of lace and other curtains against lighted gas jets, have occurred in Washington. Precautions will be taken in the effort to prevent these small fires.

In instances of the kind the damage done is less than \$5. It has been estimated that it costs the District more than \$40 for its fire department to respond to an alarm.

When an alarm is sounded the firemen do not know whether the entire business section of the city is in flames or merely a fire in an ash barrel. They go at their work with the same zest and expedition. In addition to the strain upon the men there is heavy wear and tear upon the apparatus and horses.

In most instances gas jets are placed near windows in residences. Some of these lights have globes around them and others have not. Even in those cases where the jet is incased in a globe, a slight puff of wind will blow a lace curtain or window shade directly over the flame.

In a second the entire curtain is ablaze. After the curtain or shade is consumed the flames set fire to curtain pole or roll. The window sash next takes fire. Within a few moments or perhaps immediately the fire is discovered and an alarm turn in.

Seldom is anything other than the curtain and window damaged. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the fire department is not called upon to go into service, a bucket of water from a nearby hydrant sufficing to extinguish every spark.

There is seldom or never today a fire in theater dressing rooms, although gas is used as well as electricity. This is due largely to the fact that the managers of the playhouses have procured a kind of round wire globe, or basket, in contrivance, to prevent clothing or inflammable material from being blown against the blaze.

Inasmuch as lives and a great deal of property are liable to be consumed by lace curtain-gas jet fires, the fire department proposes to make it compulsory to have the flame of the jet covered with a wire or glass globe, when in a location of danger.

MISER'S LAVISH FUNERAL.
ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Henry Eggert, a miser, who committed suicide to escape the privations he imposed upon himself, was buried in a coffin trimmed with gold. The casket cost \$1,000. Eggert left an estate of \$100,000, and his nephew thought his uncle was entitled to a lavish funeral.

The new rural free delivery system established at Silver Springs covers nineteen miles of territory, and serves 54 persons in vicinity. George T. Caswell has been appointed carrier, with Irving Caswell as substitute.

MICHIGAN WOMEN TO CLEAN STREETS

Kalamazoo Council Lets
the Contract.

TO IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

Club Composed of Many of the Most
Prominent Ladies of
the City.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 25.—The city council has awarded the contract for cleaning the streets of the business section of Kalamazoo to the Women's Civic Improvement League. Mrs. Howard Murray Jones, wife of the pastor of the First Congregational Church, has been appointed assistant street commissioner.

The club is composed of the most prominent women of the city and will have full charge of the street cleaning for three months. The object is to improve conditions in the city. Mayor Osborne, who urged the council to award the contract, said:

"We have the most beautiful city in Michigan, but have the dirtiest streets, and should be glad to have women teach us the proper method to keep them clean."

NEWS FROM BOYDS.

BOYDS, Md., April 25.—A ball, one of the social events of the city, was held in the town hall at Dawsonville on Saturday night, and was attended by over 250 of Montgomery's most prominent young people. Others were there from Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick. The committee of arrangements, composed of Albert Board, Frank Boyd, John Williams, Frank Boyd, Ernest Alinutt, and Joseph D. Byrd, had everything arranged for the comfort of their guests. Mrs. Lawrence Alinutt, Mrs. Joseph N. Darby, Mrs. Lewis P. Alinutt, and Mrs. L. A. Darby, Jr., were chaperones.

Dancing began at 8 o'clock and continued until midnight, music being furnished by the Frederick Select Orchestra. Refreshments were served at all o'clock. Those present from Washington were Albert Board, and Missen Newton and Jones, from Boyds, Frank Lewis, Georgeanna Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gott, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gott, from Buck Lodge, Reginald Darby, from Lawrenceville, Katharine Pyles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Darby, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Darby, from Baltimore, Mrs. U. D. Nourse, Henry Alinutt, Lawrence E. Alinutt, Mary and Belle Byrd, Benoni Alinutt, and Mrs. Lawrence Darby, and Margaret Alinutt, from Seneca, Messrs. Thomas Darby and George and Thomas Dyon; from Derwood, J. Beall, from Barnesville, Messrs. Percy Pyles, Mr. Jones, Messrs. Mary Pyles, Margaret Brosius, and Mary Hayes; from Dickerson, Lottin White, Lida Jones, Messrs. Lawrence Chiswell and W. Jones; from Poolesville, Anna Poole, Nora and Bettie Williams, Nannie White, Mamie and Florence Pyles, Dora Hall, Emily Williams, Messrs. Edgar and Charles Chiswell, Roland Wootton, Hazel Metzger, Frank Davis, Walter Pyles, and Miss Anna Herschberger.

At Kensington a few days ago, J. J. Wire, a prominent farmer of that place, formerly of Poolesville, was attacked by a negro, George Duffin, from Boyds, who was injured. Mr. Wire was struck in the head by a milk can and lay on the ground for three hours. Duffin became angry at Mr. Wire because he caught him asleep under the cows and was asked to either milk or leave the stable. When Mr. Wire's back was turned Duffin struck him a vicious blow on the side of his head, and followed it up until the son of Mr. Wire attacked the negro, when they were parted by a white man, Marion Bassford, the negro getting away.

Officers are now looking for him here and at other points.

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